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Marvin, A Rough Diamond.

In the Nashville *Advocate* there is a contribution signed L., (in all likelihood Dr Leftwich, formerly of St. Louis,) on Bishop Marvin as a licentiate in the the ministry. We copy it:

He was brought up in obscurity, and of humble parentage. He had very limited education and social advantage; so that when he entered the ministry he was very unprepossessing, and, to the common eye, very unpromising. His personal appearance, dis dress, his manners, were of the roughest character.—I have heard him say that on his first circuit he received $4.60, and on the next $14 and a suit of clothes, consisting of a jeans coat and "copperas breeches." Missouri is full of personal incidents and reminiscences of his early days, illustrating his awkward habits, unpromising appearance, and peculiar dress. One or two will sample the whole.

After travelling one year, and on his way to Conference at Jefferson City, he struck a camp-meeting, conducted by W. G. Caples. The preachers, with one consent began to excuse themselves from preaching on Saturday, at 3, P. M. Some one suggested to Caples to put up young Marvin.

"Where is he?" asked the Presiding Elder.

"Behind yonder tent, by the fire, smoking."

Caples soon found a man, bony, awkward, rough-looking, with a calico hunting shirt on, "copperas breeches," red leather shoes, without strings, an old wool hat, with half the brim gone, the crown torn so that the thick, black, uncombed hair stood up through it, his mouth half open when the pipe-stem was not in it, and apparently innocent of everything that could put him in sympathy with the surrounding and the occasion.

"Is your name Marvin?"

"Yes."

"Are you a preacher?"

"Yes."

"Will you preach at 3 o'clock?"

"Yes."

All the time with his mouth half open, and ready to close over the pipe-stem, which he held not two inches distant.—Caples turned away, as I have often heard him say, questioning in his mind whether the young man had sense enough to know what he meant. He never rose from his seat, but continued his smoke and meditations, until the horn blew, when he arose, entered the pulpit, threw his old hat under the bench, and proceeded with the service in a strong, deep, rich voice, in great contrast with the thin, haggard appearance of the youth. Caples said: "He had not been preaching long until he had my mouth half open in wonder at the marvelous language and original thought of the stripling."

From there he went on to conference. It so happened that a shrewd, good-natured Presbyterian Elder had asked the preacher in charge to send him the slabbiest preacher in the conference. He sent Marvin.

When stationed in Jefferson City, after Marvin had become famous, this Presbyterian Elder was very fond of relating this circumstance. He gave this description of his appearance: "He was a tall, raw-boned, angular, awkward, thin, haggard-faced young man of twenty, with a slow, shambling gait, dull eye, large, unsightly mouth, long nose, high cheek-bones, matty, dark hair, hanging over his forehead and ears through which he would occasionally pass his long bony fingers. His dress consisted of a calico hunting shirt, with large faded flowers, and a string around the waist with a band, "copperas breeches," patched up and down the legs in front, and lacking two inches of reaching the red-leather shoes which were tied on his long feet with tow strings, and one of which was run down at the heel. His shirt was of coarse domestic, and his hat had lost half the brim, while the other half flopped broken and dispirited as if in disgust at the crown, which had parted in several places, allowing the hair to press its way up into the sunshine."

Mr. P. P. Miller, the Presbyterian elder, saw in Marvin the promise of a great man, told the preacher that the day would come when the church would be proud of him, and made him a good suit of clothes, and encouraged him with many kind words.

In the early days of his ministry he went into an adjoining county to that in which he was brought up, to preach in a school-house. After preaching, the people went home, some in fine carriages, some in wagons, some on horseback; but nobody invited the young preacher to dinner. After all were gone, a negro boy living near saw him standing in the door, went up to him and said:

"Honey chile! nobody ax you to go home and eat dinner?"

"No, Aunt Sukey."

"Den you jes' come long wid your Aunt Sukey, and she give you your dinner."

He went with Aunt Sukey and got his dinner.

After he was made bishop he had occasion to preach in that same neighborhood; many of the same people were present, and many were the pressing invitations to dinner, all of which he declined, saying: "I am going to dine with Aunt Sukey."

The Confederate Gold.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It appears that the claim made for the coin of the Richmond banks covered into the treasury is now presented by Wm. B. Isaacs & Co., of Richmond, who in 1871 purchased the claim. The assets of the Bank of Virginia and the Farmers' Bank of Virginia were sold by order of the United States Court in 1871, and the coin and bullion covered into the treasury were considered as part of the assets. The history of this coin and bullion is quite interesting. On the day Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces the coin and bullion, amounting to about $450,000, was loaded on one of the last trains leaving that city and sent to Abbeville, S. C. From that place it was transported in wagons to the town of Washington, in Georgia.

In May, 1865, the banks obtained from General Patrick, then in command of the United States troops at Richmond, a permit to bring their property back. Several of the officers of the banks went to Washington and started back with their treasure. When about eighteen miles from Washington, it is stated, they were met by a roving band of ex-confederate soldiers and relieved of $250,000. The remaining $200,000 were safely carried to Richmond and delivered to the banks. Of the stolen $250,000 about $100,000 were subsequently recovered and taken back to Washington, Ga. In July the agents of the banks made another attempt to remove this money, but Gen. Wild, in charge of the freedmen's bureau, objected, and said he would take possession of it for the benefit of that institution. They then appealed to Gen. Steadman, in command of the department of Georgia, who overruled Gen. Wild. By the advice of Gen. Steadman it was then taken to Augusta as a safer place than Washington. Gen. Wild, however, sent word to Secretary Stanton and others about it. Just as the bank officers were starting from Augusta, with a permit from Gen. Terry and a safe conduct from Gen. Steadman, a special treasury agent arrived with orders from Stanton to transport the coin and bullion to this city, where it was placed as a special deposit in the treasury. The banks then made application here, and after a full consideration President Johnston, upon the advice of Attorney General Speed, ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to turn it over to the banks. Gen Spinner, then treasurer, delayed to comply with the order, and went down to the capitol personally and procured the passage of a joint resolution through both houses ordering the whole amount to be covered into the treasury. The resolution was referred to no committee, but passed both houses the same day it was introduced. Gen. Spinner then immediately sent the bullion to the mint to be coined in order that all trace of its identity might be lost.

A Plucky Young Lady.

The other night a young lady 19 years old arrived at police headquarters from Trenton, N. J., from which place she walked all the way to Washington City, on her way to Columbia, South Carolina, where she has an uncle residing, which she hopes will aid her. She states that she left Trenton a few days ago and walked every step of the way to this city. She gives a very intelligent account of her adventures. She is the daughter of a former State Senator of South Carolina, and states that her mother died in Trenton about four months ago. She and her mother left South Carolina about three years ago for Philadelphia, being very poor and in search of employment. This is the most plucky young lady of the period. Transportation was procured for her to Fredericksburg, Va.—*Washington Star.*

Funeral Honors at the Capitol to the Dead King of Italy.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—Under directions from the Italian Government the Italian Legation on Tuesday celebrated an official commemorative service in honor of the dead king, Victor Emanuel, at St Aloysius church. A grand requiem mass will be sung. The pews of the Italian delegation will be draped with Italian and American flags. The President's pew will be draped with American flags. The pews of the foreign legations and the Cabinet Ministers will be draped with black. The catafalque, covered with black cloth and white satin surrounded by burning candles, will stand in the chancel, and in the second tier of the catafalque will be placed the coat-of-arms of Italy, environed with an appropriate motto. On the head of the coffin will be placed the royal crown, and the sides of the catafalque will be dressed with the colors of of Italy. The celebration will be one the most solemn affairs that has ever taken place here—having all the essentials of an international tribute.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SENATOR MERRIMON'S SPEECH—THE GOVERNMENT MAY PAY ITS CREDITORS IN SILVER.

[Extracts from the Congressional Record, January 19, 1878.]

The resolution of Senator Matthews, of Ohio, being under consideration, Senator Merrimon said:

Mr. President, the question presented by the pending resolution is one of no ordinary moment. The decision of it one way or the other will affect in large measure the material interests of the people throughout the Republic. * * * I am very sensible of the high importance of a thorough preservation of the credit, faith, and honor of the government in all respects. I will not consent to allow them to be impaired in any degree. I recognize the rights of the creditors of the government and am not hostile to them. I am sure, I shall not intentionally ask to withhold from them a farthing to which they are, or may be justly entitled. But on the contrary, I shall not be driven or persuaded to allow them to so vary their contract and the obligation of the government by unwarranted construction as to enable them to receive more than is justly due them. I wish to be just to them and faithful to the government and the people.

Now, putting aside all clamor, declamation, and harsh and unseemly words, that prove nothing on the one side or on the other, let us calmly and in the light of reason, see what is the right of the creditor and the right of the government in respect to the bonds embraced by the resolution before the Senate.

STATE OF THE LAW.

The naked question before the Senate is, may the Government lawfully pay its creditors embraced by the resolution in the silver dollars of the standard value of the United States on and before the 14th day of July, A. D, 1879?

To answer this question, we must know the state of the law of the United States in reference to the silver dollar of standard value, and also the terms of the contract with the creditors.

The ninth section of the act of Congress approved January, A. D., 1877, in reference to coinage, provides as follows:

"That of the silver coins the dollar shall be of the weight of 412½ grains; the half dollar of the weight of 206¼ grains; the quarter dollar of the weight of 103¼ grains; the dime, or tenth part of a dollar, of the weight of 41¼ grains; and the half dime, or twentieth part of a dollar, of the weight of twenty grains and five-eighths of a grain. And that dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, shall be legal tenders of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever.

* * * * * *

And be it further enacted, That the silver coins heretofore issued at the Mint of the United States and the gold coins issued since the 31st day of July, 1834, shall continue to be legal tenders of payment for their nominal values on the same terms as if they were of the coinage provided for by this act.

The silver dollar thus provided for was and continued to be a legal tender in payment of all debts for all amounts until the 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1873, when the act demonetizing silver became a law. This applied to all debts without exception. There is nowhere any provision of law excepting any bonds or other obligations of the government from the effect of the statute just cited.

The act authorizing the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, A. D. 1870, contains the following important and material provision:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $200,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum redeemable."

And these are the important and operative words—

"Redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum."

And it further provides:

"Also a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $1,000,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; all of which said several classes of bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority"—and these now are very important words to be remembered—"and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States. But nothing in this act, or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States."

Another act approved March 18, A. D. 1869, is deemed important in view of the question now before us. It is in these words:

"AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin"—"coin" is the important word—"or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver"—"gold" and "silver" here are two words that should be remembered in the course of my argument—" but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

All the bonds and obligations embraced by the resolution before the Senate are embraced by the statutes I have cited, and there are no others material to the question under discussion.

Now, it is plain that all the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of the 14th of July, A. D. 1870, and all bonds issued before that time, were certainly solvable in any of the legal-tender coin of the United States. There is no word or clause of any statute or any bond that designates any particular coin of standard value as the coin in which the bonds of the United States shall be paid.—Therefore, any legal-tender coin of standard value may be used in payment of such bonds. There were but two species of coin established by law as legal tender at the time mentioned, to wit, gold and silver, the gold dollar and the silver dollar, the latter containing 412½ grains of standard silver.

Taking the state of the law, the nature of the bonds, the whole contract, it is manifest that the words in the act cited, *"redeemable in coin of the standard value,"* mean the legal-tender coin of the United States. Gold coin and the silver dollar, weighing 412½ grains standard silver, were the only legal tender prescribed by law for all sums. And it follows, therefore, that the bonds were payable in the gold and silver coin, the silver dollar of the United States.

* * * *

I ask, in view of the statutes cited and the bonds resting upon and deriving life from them, and what I have said, by what law or clause of law, the creditor can insist upon receiving one species of this coin rather than the other? Each species was of equal dignity with the other; each was as efficient in the same measure under the law in payment of all debts. The contract was and is that the government may pay its debts in either, and, at all events, in the one or the other of these coins. No subsequent change of coinage laws could affect the contract; that was guarded against in the way I have explained. * * *

The government and the creditor well understood the right of each. The law was open alike to each party, and each had the right to take any benefit allowed by the terms of the contract, and neither could reasonably complain of the other for exacting a due observance of such terms. It must have been well understood by the creditors that if it suited the convenience or interest of the government to pay its debt in the silver dollar indicated, it had the right to do so, and for the plain reason that the contract, in its terms and spirit, embraced that coin.

It contravenes fact, all experience, to say that the creditors of the Government did not know that it might pay its bonds in the silver dollar mentioned. The Government, I repeat, stipulated to pay this silver dollar as much and in the same terms and measure as it did the gold dollar, and the creditor in the same terms agreed to receive it, and, if it suits the convenience or interest of the government to pay the silver dollar, in law and right it may do so. And on the other hand, if the silver dollar of standard value should appreciate until it shall become more valuable than the gold dollar of standard value, can anybody doubt that the government might in that case have the right to pay gold coin of the standard value in discharge of its bonds? And can anybody doubt that in the last-mentioned case the creditor would demand and insist upon receiving the silver dollar just as he does to-day in gold? If for any cause gold had grown less valuable, and silver more valuable, does any one doubt that the creditor would clamor for silver, and upon the same grounds that he does to-day for gold?

If the government has a fair lawful advantage, then the legislators of that government are false and faithless to it and to the people if they throw it away. They cannot do so in the rightful discharge of duty; they dare not do so upon false and fanciful notions of national honor!

BONDS ISSUED AFTER FEBRUARY 12TH, 1873.

I trust I have shown that the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of July 14, A. D. 1870, are redeemable in coin of the standard value of the United States at that time, to wit, gold coin, and as well the silver dollar weighing 412½ grains Troy weight. But it is said, conceding that the bonds issued before the act of the 12th of February, A. D. 1873, may be discharged by such silver dollar, it cannot be successfully insisted that bonds issued after that time can be, because the last-named act absolutely denomet-ized the silver dollar of the standard value. This argument is specious, but not well founded. It proceeds upon the false assumption that the bonds in question contain the ordinary provision in bonds and contracts to pay in legal-tender coin and stands on the same footing with them. The reverse of this is true, as I have endeavored to show. The contract was special; it contained words that fixed gold or silver as the coin, and that too of a definite weight. If the Government shall see fit to change the nature of its coin or to debase the coin, whether gold or silver, and make such debased coin a legal tender, the creditor will not be bound to receive it, certainly except as its value, because it is expressly stipulated that a specified coin and of a fixed weight shall be paid.

The bonds issued after the last mentioned act became a law, aggregating $592,990,700, were issued under and in pursuance of the "*refunding act*" of the 14th of July, A. D. 1870; that act is an essential part of them, and it provides that all bonds issued by authority of it shall be "redeemable" in coin of the standard value of the United States at the time of its passage. It will be observed that no particular specified coin is mentioned in terms, nor indeed does it seem that it was deemed necessary to do so, but in effect gold and silver coin of a fixed value were specified. The manifest purpose was to provide that the coin be used in redeeming the bonds should be of the standard value of the United States coin, which coin, for complete legal, was gold, and the silver dollar weighing 412½ grains, Troy weight.

* * * *

CREDITORS MAY BE PAID IN SILVER.

So that, without reference to the expediency or inexpediency of remonetizing silver, it appears that the Government may lawfully pay the creditors embraced by the resolution in silver coin of the United States weighing 412½ grains, standard value of silver, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1870. Nay, notwithstanding gold coin is now the only full legal tender, in law and right, the government may to-day coin such silver dollars and lawfully pay such creditors with them. If the contract under consideration were between two citizens, and a court were called upon to construe it, it would not admit of serious debate. Is the government on a worse footing than an individual? Surely not.

Now, how it can be immoral, disreputable, repudiating an honest debt in any sense or manner, for the government to pay the debt so contracted in silver coin, as described, is beyond my comprehension. Is it repudiating a debt, dishonorable, mean, dishonest, for the government or an individual to pay a debt according to the terms, nay, according to the terms and spirit of the contract? Who that is faithful to truth, to justice, will dare to say so? Here the contract was drawn with special design, in a way not usual, containing subtile provisions for the benefit—the especial benefit—of the creditor, and now, when the government, the people, insist upon paying the debt according to its very terms and spirit, we are told by the creditor and his friends this is repudiation, dishonorable, dishonest, robbery! All this is because the government takes or may take advantage of a provision in the contract that turns out unexpectedly for its benefit!

O shame, where is thy blush! * *

Mr. President, it is strange, indeed, that any well informed persons can think for one moment that the Government is bound in law, good faith, or honor to pay only the gold coin of standard value to its creditors. I will not say that no one does so believe, but I will say that the course of conduct of those representing the bond creditors in and out of Congress since the late war, in respect to the financial affairs of the Government and the currency of the country, suggests very plainly other and more selfish motives on their part than a desire to preserve the good faith and honor of the Government. They have in a multiplicity of ways advanced the interests of the creditors at the expense of the industries of the country and the prosperity and happiness of the people, until to-day we witness a state of industrial and business prostration, a measure of want and beggary, and general public discontent truly distressing and alarming. * * *

RESUMPTION.

The effort to expedite a return to specie payments by an unnatural and too hasty contraction of the paper currency of the country has been one fruitful source of the distress and disaster that have prevailed in this country for several years past. I do not say that this is the sole cause, but it has been a potent one.

The war produced an unnatural state of the industries and business of the country. There was an abnormal condition of affairs and an unnatural and bloated currency. It was desirable, essential, to get rid of this evil.

In the natural order of the things, after peace the country would have gotten rid of it; not at once; there would have been a gradual settling of affairs, a slow but safe return to the natural chanels of industry, business of all kinds, and the proper volume of circulating medium and specie payments as well. Even this gradual, gentle process of restoration would have been more or less burdensome to most classes and conditions of the people. But theorists and interested persons could not wait for the natural course of things to bring about desirable ends; this process was too slow; it would not rapidly enough appreciate money and moneyed capital; it was believed, and so it still is, in the face of uniform experience that a rapid contraction of the paper currency in circulation as money would certainly, surely, and quickly bring back and restore business confidence, staple industries, substantial prosperity, and an early resumption of specie payments; and that course has been pursued. Unhapily not one of these desirable results has followed.

* * * * *

THE PANIC OF 1873.

In 1873 came the terrible monetary panic, the financial crisis, the business crash, that swept through the land like a tornado, scattering ruin and destruction on every hand. Bank and mercantile failures occurred by scores and hundreds, involving the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars; factories and workshops were closed; enterprise ceased; thousands and tens of thousands of laborers could not find employment, and labor-strikes, want, beggary, and crimes came on alarmingly in the wake of these things.

The country has not recovered from that fearful panic and its consequences; it has not been visited by war, pestilence, or famine, and a benignant Providence has blessed the land with bountiful crops of all kinds. Nevertheless our industries of all kinds and in every quarter of the country languish; enterprise flags and dies; it is said, and I fear too truly, that millions of the laboring countrymen cannot find employment, while the wolf of want stands at the door of thousands; *tramps* are found everywhere; we witness labor strikes and threatening demonstrations in the great cities and on the great thoroughfares, resulting in violence and the wanton destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property; important business failures by the half dozen are reported daily; and suicide and crime incited by want and business distress are fearfully common. Nothing has flourished save bonds and solvent indebtedness. * * * *

THE REMEDIES.

The evils that so afflict the country must be remedied, and I trust they will be as speedily as possible. But efficient remedies cannot be applied or come through strikes, violence, and violent demonstrations. These are wrong in themselves, and besides only tend, as all experience shows, to aggravate existing evils. The remedy must come under our benign system of government, first, by wise legislation, which the aggrieved can realize properly, orderly, and peacefully through the ballot-box; and, secondly, by rigid economy in living and expenditures, public and private, the encouragement of the industries and sound enterprise, and the extension of our foreign commerce. This I believe ought to be done, not to injure the public creditor, but to benefit him, to benefit the government, and bless the people of all classes and conditions in every section of the Union.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY. JANUARY 31, 1878.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by *note* or *account*, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

THE COUNTY POOR.

We refer the reader to a communication in another column relative to our paupers. We have occasionally been informed that things were not as they should be at the "Poor House." The late Dr. Keehln called our attention to the matter not long before he became sick, and was very earnest in his statement as to the necessity of reform.

It is a crying shame that in addition to the misfortune of being a pauper, is added the neglect to provide properly for these unfortunate sufferers.

It is high time that something should be done to alleviate their immediate wants.

The sick should receive special attention and be made as comfortable as possible. When large crowds assemble in halls not sufficiently ventilated, a sickly sensation gradually creeps over the audience, and windows are thrown open to admit fresh air. If then, for the short space of an hour or two, the atmosphere becomes almost unendurable, how much more so must it be to those who are forced into close, unventilated houses and rooms, alluded to in the communication,

We therefore call upon our Commissioners to look well into the matter and delay not.

The idea is repulsive, that our unfortunate poor should be herded together in the manner described. Let it not remain so any longer than necessary. Every one of us is entitled to God's free gift of fresh air, and surely this which is so freely distributed by our creator, should not be denied a fellow-being by ignorance or neglect.

Let it not be said again, as it has been, within our hearing, that our *criminals* are treated better than our unfortunate *paupers*.

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR ENDED.

It is evident from the latest telegraphic reports that the war between Russia and Turkey is virtually ended. It is now only a matter of official agreement between the two powers, as to terms.—The preliminary articles tending to peace have not yet been signed up to the latest dates, but orders to that effect had been forwarded by the State. It is, however, only a matter of time.

The *Post* publishes the following as an official version of the preliminary conditions of peace: First, Autonomy for Bulgaria, the boundaries not being defined; under a Governor to be appointed according to the stipulations of the Constantinople conference; and the Turkish military forces to be withdrawn to certain localities to be determined upon. Second, the independence of Roumania, with a compensation for the territory near the mouth of the Danube, which she will make over to Russia; Third, local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the independence of Servia, with a territorial rectification.—Fourth, an aggrandisement for Montenegro; finally, the Sultan, to undertake to consider how to protect the Russian interests in the passages of the Dardanelles.

The *Times* authoritatively denies that a part of the Russian army will traverse Constantinople and embark at that place for home.

Russia also asks for a war indemnity of $100,000,000, and as security for its payment will hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum. Turkey will hardly redeem them, and Armenia will thus become a Russian province.

The final or formal treaty of peace may be put off for months, as Austria and England seem to find fault with some of the demands of Russia. Modifications will probably be made, and we may look for diplomatic engineering for some time to come. Let us hope that other powers will not drift into a war before the final settlement of affairs.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The prospect of trouble with the Indians is becoming more and more threatening. Sitting Bull, the notorious outlaw, has crossed the Canadian border and is now encamped at Frenchman's Creek, with over 1060 lodges. His own camp includes 2,300 warriors, while in league with him are a number of other hostile chiefs. The entire lot of Indians are well armed and mounted, in fact prepared in every respect for war. It is not certain where the next attack will be made, yet it is feared that it will be at Fort Keogh. This fort is garrisoned by General Miles with a force of 500 men only. Of course this force will not be sufficient to withstand the attack of 3000 well armed and desperate savages. It is therefore feared that unless a retreat is made, that scenes like the Custer defeat may take place. Still it is not positively known on which point the attack will be made. Fort Peck has been reinforced by two companies.

STANLEY, the celebrated African explorer, is now in Europe. He is everywhere welcomed with the greatest honors, and well he deserves them. He has already been in Paris, and is shortly to have a grand reception in London.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

A bill was introduced by McCooke, of New York, for the relief of the tobacco trade.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Matthews' silver concurrent resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and passed by over a two-thirds majority. It declares the right of the Government to pay in silver at its option. The dollars are to be of the standard of 412½ grains. It declares further that to receive it as a legal tender is not violative of the public faith or in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

THE RETURNING BOARD OF LOUISIANA.

For some weeks the indictment of the Louisiana Returning Board has been the subject of newspaper comment. It has at last culminated in the arrest of Anderson, Kenner and Cazenave, who were taken to the Parish Prison of New Orleans.

The determined action of Sheriff Houston, in a great measure, led to their final surrender.

Wells was not to be found, as he had fled to Washington. Anderson stated that their occupation of the Custom House was only to gain time, and he became very bitter toward the administration for deserting them in their extremity. He will make disclosures exceedingly unpleasant, even amounting to showing the election of Hayes to be a fraud. His confession comes too late to benefit anybody and should not save this bad man from due punishment.

Among the disclosures are hints as well as positive assertions that involve Conkling in an ugly manœuvre for the Presidency of the Senate and also Chief Magistrate of the country.

All this, although too late for any good, should nevertheless be sifted to the bottom.

Hunt 'em down, and make an example of these political knaves and intriguers.

Latest dates state that Anderson has been arraigned for trial.

MISS HOLTON.—Our Kernersville letter gives some particulars in relation to Miss Holton, the female lawyer recently licensed by our Supreme Court. It is interesting to a number of our readers in this section.

In Pennsylvania, throughout the coal regions, that scourge and pest of the entire region, the Molly Maguires, seems not to have been entirely exterminated. One after another they have suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the gallows, and at present some wretches are still lying in dark cells awaiting a near day of execution. Still they seem to be at their work nevertheless.

A few days ago, a man and his son, returning from court, in which he had just gained a law suit, was shot dead in his buggy by a wayside assassin, while his son barely escaped, being shot through the hat, the bullet grazing his skull.

The Lowery gang of outlaws who committed depredations in the Eastern part of this State, a few years since, were no comparison to these Pennsylvania desperadoes.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is in possession of a bulky mass of evidence showing the paralysis of trade, produced by the present agitation of a change in the existing rate of taxation on whisky and tobacco, which is further evidenced by the large falling off in the receipts from these sources for the past two months, and it is understood that the Commissioner will urge decisive action on this matter one way or another, so as to put an end to the prevailing uncertainty.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society was held at the Yarborough House last evening with a full quorum of the members present.

A report from the Finance Committee was read, and though the receipts from the late Fair were not up to expectations, yet they were very satisfactory.

Capt. C. B. Denson was re-elected Secretary of the Society.

An office of Superintendent of the Fair during the exhibition was created, which is yet to be supplied.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary to rent a suitable room at once for his and the Society's use, and to be always open for the comfort and *convenience* of agriculturists, especially those visiting the city.

The affairs of the Society were discussed at considerable length, when it was resolved that every member of the committee go to work at once to make the next fair a success over all others.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, brought from Egypt to England as a valuable relic of a by gone day, arrived safely at the latter country a few days since. It is of huge proportions, secured in an immense iron case, and was brought from Egypt in tow of a vessel. During a storm it broke loose from the vessel when along the French coast and drifted to the shore. It was later secured and brought safely to the English coast. Preparations are now being made to raise it from the water and remove it from its iron case.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—This excellent home monthly is worthy the support of every North Carolinian. Its typographical appearance is good, the type large and clear, making it a real pleasure to read its interesting contents. Hon. Ed. Cantwell's "Early Times in North Carolina," is more than usually entertaining. "A Baptism of Fire," by Mrs Mary Woodson Jarvis, is a first rate serial tale. John Henry Boner's Poem, "Where are the Places that we see in Dreams," is one of those pure gems that only occasionally appear, and is the more highly prized. "Hampton's Campaign in South Carolina," by Edward J. Maxwell; "Evelyn's Choice," by Jno. Esten Cooke and "Poets Laureate," by Prof. B. F. Meek. A. C. Gordon's "Ashes of Beauty," is a charming Poem.

The work compares favorably with the periodicals of the day, and should be liberally sustained. Call and see a specimen at the Bookstore. $3 a year.

We would be pleased to have the back numbers of the Magazine.

The Insane Asylum Report.

The report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of this Institution, for the official year, ending November 30th, 1877, has been issued, in a pamphlet of 38 pages. Dr. E. Burke Haywood, in behalf of the Board of Directors, in his report, states that in the main the officers were found to be performing their duties satisfactorily to the examining committee. In regard to the accommodations for patients in the building they say that with a capacity for only 224, they are compelled to care for 278 patients. The present appropriation allows a per capita expense of only $226.70, and this is to in every way maintain the patient during the year. This is the smallest appropriation ever made to defray all the expenses for a year, and the committee regard it as insufficient. The average expense per capita in 36 public institutions for the Insane, is stated to be $266.81, while the appropriation for the D., D. & B Asylum of this State allows an expense per capita of $254.49. In conclusion, the Committee appeal to the Governor to use his influence with the next Legislature to make an appropriation for our insane poor which will at least place them on an equality with those of other States as to a per capita allowance.

The Superintendent, in his report to the Board of Directors, says the total number of admissions from the opening of the Asylum on the 22nd day of February, 1856, is 1,226, and the total number of discharges for the same period is 948, of whom 315 were cured, 122 improved, 180 unimproved and 328 died—leaving now under treatment 278.—There have been 151 *new* applicants for admission during the year, but only 53 have been taken in, owing to the want of space, &c., and these with great difficulty. The results of the past year in the treatment of patients have been very satisfactory, the *cures* upon admissions having been 24 per cent. The average duration of insanity before admission was over two years. It should be remembered that the disease is difficult to recognize at its outset, being often confounded with ordinary infirmities of temper or other forms of disease, and too often the golden moments of recognition and speedy cure are lost, before some outbreak forces the conviction of the dread reality upon the friends of the victim. The principal causes of the malady appear to be religious excitement, financial and domestic troubles, and intemperance, while in many cases the cause is absolutely unknown. Upon the register of the Asylum appear the names of many of the good and great of our State who have been distinguished in the arts and professions. Appeals for admittance to the Institution are continually made and every possible influence is brought to bear to induce the Board to extend their duties so as to receive and relieve some case deemed exceptional, some desperate maniac, or lovely woman whom medical aid might snatch from utter destruction. The Superintendent also refers to the insufficiency of the appropriations per capita, and asks that the standard of cost of $250 per capita that was formerly cheerfully granted, be returned to. The report of the Treasurer is submitted, showing the total expenses of the Institution to have been $70,105.96 for last year.

The New Apportionment of Judges.

The cutting down of the Superior Court Judges from twelve to nine in number, will make considerable change in their appointment. The reduction is made by electing only three Judges in the place of the six whose terms expire. The Raleigh *News* gives the districts and Judges as the appointment now stands, putting in italics the names of the Judges going out:

1st District,		Judge Eure.
2d	"	" *Moore.*
3d	"	" Seymour.
4th	"	" McKoy.
5th	"	" Buxton.
6th	"	" *Cox.*
7th	"	" Kerr.
8th	"	" *Cloud.*
9th	"	" Schenck.
10th	"	" *Furches.*
11th	"	" *Henry.*
12th	"	" *Cannon.*

After the first Thursday in August the new apportionment takes effect, and will stand as follows:

1st District,		Judge Eure.
2d	"	" Seymour.
3d	"	" McKoy.
4th	"	" Buxton.
5th	"	" Kerr.
6th	"	" Schenck.
7th	"	" to be elected.
8th	"	" " "
9th	"	" " "

The *News* adds: Judge Eure is the only Judge who will retain the number of his District, and the composition of all the districts is materially changed. For instance, Wake county, which is now in the Sixth District, passes into the *new* second district to which Seymour, now Judge of the Third District, is assigned as Judge of the District.—The rotation of the Judges is required by the Constitution to be kept up, but as the Legislature failed to pass a rotation act for the new apportionment, and the only act in force is the one contemplating 12 Judges it is difficult to say what will be the apportionment next Fall. By the said act, the Judges of the 6th, 7th and 8th districts would next Fall ride the 10th, 11th and 12th districts respectively, but these last three districts will be abolished. Again, the Judges of the 10th, 11th and 12th districts would be the proper Judges, under the act, to ride the 2nd, 3d, and 4th districts respectively, but there will be no such Judges. We are sure, however, that the wisdom of the Bench will, ere the time comes, devise some remedy for this state of things, leaving it to the Legislature to pass an act legalizing such arrangements as may be made.—The three new Superior Court Judges to be elected, it will be seen, are to be taken from the Trans-Montane and the North Piedmont sections, i. e., West of Rowan and North of Lincoln. The Supreme Bench reduced in number to three members is likewise to be elected on the first Thursday in August. All six of the Judges are to be chosen by the vote of the people of the whole State.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

MOSS SUITING

is the latest novelty in

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FOR SPRING, 1878,

just received by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 2, 1878.

The Tobacco Tax.

Washington Correspondence Rich. Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Weissinger, for the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade, this morning submitted to Messrs. Tucker and Burchard a reply to Mr Lorillard's talking partner. He said that the present tax of 24 cents per pound is trade-destroying, and that with a reduction to 12 cents the price of leaf will be enhanced, for during the past year, on account of the tax, 4,829 dealers have ceased to handle tobacco under the law. During the same period, according to the Commissioner's report, there has been a falling off of 12½ per cent. of the tobacco manufacturers, and no other business shows a like depletion. How Mr. Lorillard's partner could, with these facts before him, declare that the tobacco business is in a healthy condition, surpassed his comprehension. He quoted from a speech made by the same party to New York tobacco-men last week when organizing an opposition to the proposed reduction, when he said: "If you reduce the rate you invite a host competitors from every source; and in the State of Virginia in less than one year, you will have one hundred new factories in the plug-tobacco line where forty or fifty exist to-day." In commenting on this Mr. Weissinger said it is the greed of capital, the unblushing demands of the money-power, which presses on Congress to so legislate as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He gave figures to show that a reduction of the rate of tax does not involve a reduction in the revenue, and that a high tax suits the producer more than any one else. The Commissioner, said Mr. Weissinger, ought to have added to his report that the high tax was the only barrier in the way of a more active increase in consumption. If the tax were reduced to twelve cents he was sure, from all precedents, that the government would collect a tax on two pounds where it now collects tax on one.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:		
Western Sides,	8	to 10
Country,	10½	to 12
Shoulders,	9	to 11
Hams,	11	to 12
Lard,	12	to 13
GRAIN:		
Corn,	00	to 50
Wheat,	$1 10	to 1 25
Oats,	40	to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	2 75	to 3 25
Meal, " " "	1 50	to 1 75
Chops, " " "	1 50	to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10	to 12
Flax Seed per bush.,	1 00	to 0 00
PRODUCE		
Apples, green,	00	to 50
Eggs,	10	to 00
Butter,	15	to 20
Feathers,	40	to 50
Beeswax,	25	to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	50	to 0 00
" Irish,	50	to 75
Hay,	40	to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3	25
Millet Seed (per lb.)		8
Blackberries,	5½ a 6	cents.
Apples, Extra Fine,	4 a 5	"
" Sliced	3 a 4	"
" Common	2	"
Cherries, Seeded,	12½ to	"
Plums, Seeded,	10	"
Peaches, halves, unpeel'd,	5	"
" mixed	4	"
" quarters	3	"
" peeled, extra, 6 to	10	"
" ordinary, 5 to	8	"

Winston Tobacco Market.

CORRECTED BY LASH'S WAREHOUSE.

LUGS—Common, 2 to 3 50; Good Working 3 50 to 5 00.

SMOKING—Common, 3 50 to 6 00; Good, 6 00 to 10 00; Fancy, 12 00 to 15 00.

LEAF—Common, 3 50 to 5 00; Good Working, 5 00 to 8 00; Extra Filling, 8 00 to 12 00.

WRAPPERS—Common, 8 00 to 12 00; Good, 15 00 to 25 00; Fine, 25 00 to 40 00; Fancy, 40 00 to 55 00.

MAHOGANY—Common, 12 00 to 15; Good, 15 00 to 20 00; Fine, 20 00 to 35 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 25—Bacon, 9 a 11 Corn, 55 to 60; Wheat 1.25 a 1.40; Flour, 6 00 to 8 00; Corn Whisky, 2.00; Brandy, 2.25.

RICHMOND.—Tobacco ranging from 2 90 to 15. Wheat 1.33 a 1.40; Corn, 52 a 53.

CHARLOTTE, Jan. 25.—Corn 55 a 60; Flour 6.00 a 8.00; Wheat 1.25 a 1.35.

NEW YORK.—Flour, 5 95 to 6 25; Wheat, 1 48 to 1 53; Corn, 61 to 63; Butter, 20 to 21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample. P. B. & C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

A FARM and HOME OF YOUR OWN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE

Of the best Land in America. 2,000,000 Acres in EASTERN NEBRASKA, on the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, now for sale. 10 *years credit given, interest only 6 per cent.* These are the only lands FOR SALE on the line of this GREAT RAILROAD, the WORLD'S HIGHWAY. Send for THE NEW "PIONEER," the best paper for those seeking new homes ever published.—Full information, with maps, sent FREE. O. F. DAVIS, LAND AGENT, U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

Piano and Organ playing Learned in a Day! *No fraud.* Particulars free. Agents wanted. Rare chance. Address A. C. MORTON, Atlanta, Ga.

BIG 84-page Picture Book—FREE. My plan beats all to make money. Is easy, honest and pays you $10 a day. DAVID C. COOK, Chicago.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260. *Parlor Organs*, price $540 only $95. Paper free. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$200 PER MONTH made selling the Gyroscope or Planetary Top, Buckeye Stationery Package, Magic Pen (no ink required.) Catalogue of Agents Goods free, BUCKEYE NOVELTY CO., Cincinnati, O.

SCROFULA.

The most remarkable cures of SCROFULA have been and are now being made by the use of Mrs. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY for that disease. Cure *certain, speedy* and *permanent.* For personal reliability refers by permission to the Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D., of N. Carolina, Geo. A. Foote, M. D., Warren Co., and Hons. J. J. Davis and C. M. Cooke, of Franklin Co. For certificates of cures, circulars, terms, &c., enclose stamp to Mrs. JOE PERSON, Franklinton, N. C.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as an *excellent medicine* for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known busines man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully,
1011 West Jefferson St. Mrs. A. BALLARD.

Safe and Sure.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—In 1872 your VEGETINE was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy.—VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK.
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist E. Church, Hyde Park, and a present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid-fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them. Yours very truly,

G. W. MANSFIELD.
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

CARPETS, CARPETS,

CARPETS.

THE people of this vicinity have long felt the necessity of having a larger and better assortment of Carpets to select from than has ever been kept in the place before. *That want is now fully supplied.* We have secured the exclusive use of

Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor,

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

for showing Carpets; a brief description of the use of which we give below.

With the use of the CARPET EXHIBITOR, we show from a Sample just how the Carpet looks on a very large room, multiplying the Sample a thousand times, matched and shown as perfect as when the carpet is made up and nailed upon the floor. In this way we are now prepared to show you a

NEW YORK WHOLESALE STOCK.

We have made special arrangements with one of the *Largest Houses* in New York, to fill all our orders for Carpets, and will show you a larger assortment to select from than has ever been kept outside of a wholesale house.

We keep samples of all

NEW AND DESIRABLE PATTERNS.

which *are not kept in stock* outside of large cities. This way of buying Carpets has now *become popular*, and we show what you would otherwise have to go to New York to find. We can sell as cheap for *cash* as you can buy for *cash* in New York, and there being no remnants to take off the profits, we are enabled to sell on a very small commission, and most respectfully invite the public to examine our stock, and satisfy themselves.

IF YOU WANT A CARPET

of any dimensions, bring a correct measure of your room and we guarantee to suit you.

Please call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not, as it is no trouble to show goods.

PATTERSON & CO.,

CARPETS, DRY GOODS and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Main Street, Salem, N. C.

THE FAMOUS

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSETS

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads $1 50.
Nursing Corsets $2
UNEQUALLED IN BEAUTY STYLE AND COMFORT.
Approved by the best Physicians. Also
Cooley's Celebrated Cork Corset
at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1877. 87-y

J. R. PIERCE. Of Lash's Warehouse. P. H. HANES. Of P. H. Hanes & Co. R. D. BROWN Of Brown & Bro.

LEAF TOBACCO.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

1877. WINSTON, N. C. 1877.

Industry, Competition and Close Application to Business

WITH A FIXED PURPOSE TO SPAND BY THE FARMER'S INTEREST.

Having taken full control of LASH'S WAREHOUSE, we hope by STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION TO BUSINESS, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage this House has always enjoyed.

☞ We strive to please our patrons. COME AND SEE US when you visit Winston. YOUR FRIENDS,

PIERCE, HANES & BROWN.

December 6, 1877—6 mo.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE,

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

SALEM, N. C.

LADIES:

Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and now have the pleasure of inviting your attention to

AN ATTRACTIVE FALL AND WINTER STOCK

at prices surprisingly cheap.

A beautiful line of Galloon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings.

Newest styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neckwear, &c.

A full line of Zephyrs, Germantown and Shetland Wools always on hand.

Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c.

We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday presents, *just received*, consisting of Toilet Setts, Vases, Card Stands.

☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store.

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
J. BLICKENDERFER.

Nov. 29. tf.

M. W. NORFLEET. T. L. VAUGHN

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

FOR THE

SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO,

WINSTON, N. C.

The Largest and Best Lighted House in the State.

NORFLEET & VAUGHN.

November 29, 1877. 6 mos.

NORTH CAROLINA State Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital - - 200,000.

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Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of N. Carolina
Hon. T. M. Holt, Presid't State Agricultural Society.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Late Pres. R. & G. R. & A. L. R. R.
Hon. John Manning, Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox, Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey, Pres. Atlantic & N. C. R. R.
Col. W. E. Anderson, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John G. Williams, Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy, Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron, Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae, N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake, Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch, Commission Merchant.
Hon. J. J. Davis, Member Congress Fourth District.
John Nichols, Principal Deaf and B. Asylum
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law.
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams, Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Roundtree, Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries, Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent, economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety. Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own.

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
C. W. TAYLOR, Special Agent, Winston, N. C.
Feb. 17, 1877. 7 1y

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WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
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APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTARINE, Trees, of the most in proved varieties. GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

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Paper & Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Call and examine our exellent stock of paper and envelopes. A large assortment Nov. 8t fine and common on hand, CHEAP. boso dh tfh, 1877.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest At the BOOKSTORE

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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Iron,
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Stoves,
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Blinds and Doors,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF

ACORN COOKING

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HEATING STOVES.

GET THE BEST

ACORN WOOD COOK

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Dr. V. O. Thompson,

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HAS THE Oldest and Largest Drug House in Winston. He is constantly increasing and improving his stock.

Goods are sold as cheap as any reliable house can sell.

Particular attention paid to compounding medicines.

Call on us before purchasing.

PAINTS, OILS & DYE-STUFFS

A SPECIALTY.

November 29. 1877. 12 mos.

NEW STYLES OF IMPORTED

DRESS GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Among which are a CHOICE lot of

ENGLISH MATELASSES,

(Desirably Cheap.)

We offer a choice selection of GOODS at low prices. J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1877.

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LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F. Meets every Tuesday night, in the Hall over Siddall's Store, at 8 o'clock, J. H. MASTEN, N. G.
F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 0, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, C. C. J.H. SHULTZ, K of R & S.

SALEM LODGE, No. 89, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, sameHall as above. at 7½ o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M. E. A. EBERT, Secretary.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 4, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston, each first and third Friday night of every month. C. S. HAUSER, Sec. H. T. BAHNSON, H. P.

WINSTON LODGE, I. O. O. G. T., Meets in Commissioners' Hall, Salem, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock. J. R. JOHNSON, W. C. T. W. S. COWELL, Jr. Secretary.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 6:30 o'cloc, A. M., to 5:30 P. M., and one hour after the R. R. mail is open during the week.

As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday, the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Snuday, at 7:15, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, at 7:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Suuday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 6, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Gemanton, Walnut Cove, Saurastown and Pine Hall. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Advance and Elbaville, closes every Friday, at 6:30, A. M. Due every Saturday, by 8, A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 7 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JOB PRINTING,

of every description done at this Office, in First Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PROF. AGATHE, the new Professor of Music in Salem Female Academy, will arrive here to-morrow, (Friday).

FILTH.—The throwing of filth upon the streets is anything but pleasant.

Mr. ATKINSON, a Baltimore machinest, is employed at the Agricultural Works.

GUILFORD COUNTY pays over $3,000 more general and special tax than Forsyth.

THE protracted meeting held at Waughtown by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, was, we learn, a success.

CHICKENS.—A few full blood white Cochins and Houdan roosters for sale.—
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

Mr. GUSS RICH'S two porkers. 10 months old, when slaughtered, pulled (together) 522 pounds.

TAXES.—Forsyth County paid into the State Treasury a general and special tax of $9,010.21.

THE Reading Club have succeeded in securing the services of Rev. E. Rondthaler, for a lecture to be delivered in March.

EGGS.—Salem boasts of a hen that lays double-yelked eggs. Each egg will hatch two chicks, it is said.

☞ SEE new ad. of Dr. Thompson, Winston. Mr. Fulkerson's also of Moss Suitings for the ladies. ☜

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, for sale. Enquire at the BOOKSTORE.

THE MANUFACTURE of tobacco boxes from oak lumber is beginning to be quite an item among the wood-workers in this section.

CUSTODIAN.—Mr. J. H. Shultz was elected custodian of the Citizens Reading Club, at last Wednesday night's meeting.

COMMUNICATION relative to the County poor-house is handed in for publication. Appears elsewhere. Our Kernersville correspondent also favors us.

THE BIBLE CLASS had a fuller attendance Sunday, than it was ever our pleasure to see. Several new names were added to the list.

THE 14TH will soon be here. Don't neglect to purchase your valentines.—Blum's got a lot of them—sentimental and comic,—cheap.

Mr. H. A. SIDDAL lost a fine mare last Wednesday, from injury supposed to have been received in the runaway a few weeks since.

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE" was not thought of by Byron, as the big poplar South of the Millinery Store was being hewn down Monday.

CLINGMAN'S BOOK, being selections from the speeches and writings of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of N. C., with additions and explanatory notes. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

OLD COIN.—This section seems to be well supplied with ancient coins. Mr. G. A. Boozer comes forward with an old Spanish piece (worth about a dollar.) dated 1760—118 years old.

ROWDY ROUZER, a colored illicit dispeser of the spirituous in the suburbs of Winston, "lit out" last week. The officers were after him, but he gave them the slip.

MULES.—The owners of a drove of these "kicking machines" have undertaken a new wrinkle with success, canvassing the surrounding country with their stock.

THE OLD MUSEUM, once containing good collections of rare curiosities, but of later years being rather neglected, is spoken of being revived. A good suggestion.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Take care of your feathered tribe, for thieves are about. A number of fowls were lifted from the Widow House hennery last Thursday night.

BIRTHDAY.—A pleasant occasion was Miss K. Winkler's 18th birthday party of Thursday night, at which a number of invited friends spent the evening most enjoyably.

A MEETING of the Young Men's Missionary Society this (Thursday) evening, in the teacher's room, in Boy's School-House. Election of officers and other important business. Full attendance desired.

FOWLS are indispensable to the farmer. The sugar and coffee for a family from the sale of eggs, is not to be made light of. We know several of our farmers who do this, and lay up money besides.

THE BERGER FAMILY or Swiss Bell Ringers, who gave a performance here a few years since, are travelling through the State. Perhaps the crowded house at this place will induce the troupe to visit Salem again.

THE LAST of the series of sermons on the life of the Prophet Elijah was delivered by Rev. E. Rondthaler Sunday evening, with his usual eloquence. Next Sabbath at the 7 P. M. services a new series on the life of the Prophet Elisha will be commenced.

REMOVED.—Our townsman, Mr. H. D. Lott, has removed to his new and handsome residence, on Presbyterian street.

CONTRIBUTIONS are being solicited for the enlargement of the Moravian Church at Macedonia, Davie County.—Liberal responds to the call for aid.

GUILFORD COUNTY apples at 50 cents per bushel, on the streets Tuesday.—That's what apples are selling at here in January.

YADKIN COLLEGE can boast of a Crayon Portrait Establishment. Mr. Bently Owen is the artist, and guarantees satisfaction.

NOTICES of dissolutions, closing out of business, and advertising of any character inserted in the PRESS at the lowest possible rates.

THE STREETS of Winston were as dark as pitch, Tuesday night of the minstrel performance. What's the matter? Gas give out?

S. E. ALLEN has secured the services of W. R. HAY, of Stokes county, an efficient salesman, who will take great pleasure in waiting on all who will give him a call.

BE CAREFUL.—Would it not be advisable for drovers passing through town to be a little more careful, and drive their animals more slowly. Pedestrians in several instances were in danger of being run over while crossing the street, and even on the side-walks are not safe.

ACCIDENTS.—Jim Fries, (col.,) while blasting rock at the quarry on the creek bank, East of town, at a locality familiarly known as the "Bone Pond," was badly hurt in the face by a premature explosion. It is feared both eyes are injured to such an extent that the unfortunate man will be blind.

MORE BIG HOGS.—Mr. Franklin James, of Old Town Township, in this County, killed a fine lot of hogs, 21 months old, weighing as follows: 431, 368, 246, 337, 334, 314, 306—total, 2,456.

He also slaughtered 4, 10 months old, weighing 212 204, 198, 178—total, 792.

HUMAN WONDER. — A colored individual is about calling himself Dr. Thomas, who is one of the most wonderful human phenomenons ever heard of about here. He possesses the power of shifting his internals to and from different portions of his body, heart to the right side, breast bone to the pit of abdomen, and other strange and unaccountable feats. He is a natural wonder and puzzle to physicians generally. The power of instant contraction of muscle to any portion of the body is also another curiosity, enabling him to receive the most severe blows without the least manifestation of pain. He is of ordinary stature, and in possession of good health and sound intellect. Dr. Thomas, as he calls himself, seems to have travelled extensively throughout the United States, and everywhere, as a natural wonder, is seldom equalled or ever excelled.

COLDER.—The weather suddenly changed again. Ice Wednesday morning, cloudy, with sleet and snow.

HORSE THIEVES.—Some half dozen horses have been stolen in Guilford, Stokes and this county within the past few weeks. Look out!

A DELEGATION of Odd Fellows, some six in number, from the Lodge in this place, left for High Point, Wednesday, to attend the funeral service of Mr. Elisha Willis, who died at High Point, Tuesday. Mr. Willis was for some time, clerk in the Drug Store of Dr. Thompson, in Winston.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Drs. Roan and Babnson performed an operation upon one of the inmates of our county Poor House, last week, removing 120 ounces of fluid from the left plural cavity, introducing the instruments under the left arm. This accummulation of fluid resulted from an attack of pleurisy. The operation gave instant relief and patient is apparently doing well.

STOKES COUNTY.—We learn from the Danbury *Reporter* that Capt. S Adams recently lost by fire a tobacco barn, containing his first three cuttings.—Wm. Neal's store was broken open and robbed of money and goods.—L. E. Grabs, Esq., killed a lot of five hogs, the heaviset weighing 430, and the lightest 360 pounds, the five aggregating 1,975 pounds. Another lot, thirteen months old, the heaviest weighing 306 the lightest 280 pounds.

SURRY COUNTY.—We learn from the Mt. Airy *Watchman*, that Mr. John Dodson, narrowly escaped losing his life near Boyles' store, recently. In attempting to mount his horse, he slipped and fell, one foot hanging in the stirrup, which frightened the horse and he ran some fifty yards, dragging Mr. Dodson, when his boot coming off released him from his perilous condition.

Sheriff Taylor, accompanied by Mr. Simpson, of Patrick County, Va., and Mr. Gwyn, of Mt. Airy, arrested Sam Helm and Murray Bolen for breaking into a house and stealing whisky and money.

IN CONVERSATION with a "boss" cabinet-maker the other day on that line of business, we were informed that although trade was fair, there was no comparison to the trade in former times, owing, as he states, to the importation of cheap and shoddy furniture, which as a matter of course was most desirable in regard to price, though not in point of durability, to our home made work.

And now the question arises, why can't we in this bountifully timbered section of country, with every facility for cheap labor, compete with this foreign traffic? Put the rising generation to the lathe and bench, and let others supply clerk ships, and matters and things will soon change for the better.

IN answer to the inquiry, "who is Mr. Glubson?" we will state that he is an old gentleman residing at No. 1, Grub Alley. His ancestors came from Africa about the year 1800, and it is reported that his great-grand-father was a celebrated African chief. His occupation is that of a wood-dissecter, and the saw which he uses in rivaling his fellow-craftsmen at dissecting wood, was purchased at S. E. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE, in Winston, where all kinds of Hardware and House-Furnishing Goods can be bought cheap for cash †

WINSTON'S AMATEUR MINSTRELS gave a second and successful performance Tuesday evening with a change of programme.

The prominent darkie characters were well represented by Messrs. Jack Johnson; S. F. Rose, P. Ramey and C. Rosenthal, assisted by the company.

The songs and choruses were well given by the company. We were particularly pleased with the renditions of Messrs F. B. and John Sheppard, J Slater and T. Wilson.

Mr. Rose's imitations were excellent.

The personations by Will. Gray, were true to nature, and were well received by the audience, as indeed was the whole performance.

The Orchestral performers rendered their parts well, and added much to the evening's success.

Long may the troupe, with their ample gift of talent continue to flourish, and give frequent exhibitions in like character. All highly appreciated and enjoyed their first *debuts* to a patronizing public.

READING CLUB.—The meeting of the Citizens Reading Club, on last Friday evening, and the installation of officers, in the Music Hall, was one of pleasure to the members and the large number of invited friends, who highly appreciated this first sociable of the kind in Salem.

Mr. F. Fries, the incoming President, delivered an address thanking those present for attendance and stating in a clear style the object of the newly organized club, touching briefly upon other points of minor interest. Mr. Wm. Babnson next followed, reading an excellent selection from Chas. Lamb, on Gallantry. Mr. Henry Fries, then read one of Young's best effusions on Time, acquitting themselves admirably.

Rev. E. Rondthaler being called upon, spoke briefly of the evening's enjoyment and how we should encourage these home entertainments, situated as we were, far from those professionalists who were the source and centre of attraction in large cities, leaving us no alternative but to amuse and entertain each other, etc. Col. R. L. Patterson was also called upon, and treated the audience with an eloquent and pleasing address, touching with fine taste upon humorous and sentimental, eliciting the smiles and applause of the audience.

The Musical Society in part, furnished excellent music for the evening, the lady performers being Misses A. Van Vleck, A. Minung, A. Linebaek, L. Grunert, A. Crist and E. Linebaek. Professor Linebaek and Minung contributed greatly to the entertainment of the evening.

DIED.

In Broadway Township, Forsyth county, on the 26th instant, Mr. JACOB CHARLES, aged 67 years, 5 months and 26 days.

At Williamsburg, Indiana, on the 18th inst., NETTIE MAY, only daughter of W. T. Blair, aged 5 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Wm. R. Gurvaud, one of the oldest citizens of Lewisville township, died on last Sunday evening at the age of 73 years.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice there is a good deal written in the papers about Miss Tabitha Holton getting license at the Supreme Court to practice law, from the fact that it was the first application of the kind in the State; and it may be of interest to some to know that the lady in question is a grand-daughter of Timothy Holland, who died several years ago, on his farm, about half way between Salem and Old Town. He was a native Salemite, and I heard my old father, Joshua Rights, still living, say that Mr. Holland had his birth-day in February, and he in April, and there was a standing arrangement between them, as boys, and until they were young men, that on Mr. Holland's birth day they went together hunting (and in those days there was game yet,) and on his birth-day, 20th April, they went fishing; and until Mr. H's death they were inseparable friends.

In Appendix of Bishop Levin T. Reichel's History of the Moravians in North Carolina, I find the following item: "John Holland, born in 1743, in Cheshire, England; came to North Carolina in 1770; died in 1811, in Salem.—And this young lady is his great-grand-daughter. One of his grand-sons, Rev. F. R. Holland, is at present Principal of Hope Female Seminary, Hope, Indiana, and a member of the P. E. Conference of the Northern and Western Diocese of the Moravian Church. He has a son who is a minister of a Congregational Church, I think in New York, and another son a doctor, somewhere in the West. Then Miss Holton has two brothers that are lawyers and one younger sister studying medicine. Thus among the original Mr. Holland's descendants, we find two ministers, one doctor, two lawyers and one lawyeress, and a doctoress in prospect.

Rev. Quinton Holton, the father of the young lady, travelled Stokes Circuit as an itinerant preacher, (before the county was divided) under the auspices of the Protestant Methodist Church, about 34 years ago, when he became acquainted with Miss Holland and married her.

One of his sons is living on a farm, three miles from Kernersville, and married Miss Shields, a sister of Rev. E. W. Shields, Moravian minister at Olney, Illinois, and Thomas Shields, for a number of years, a teacher at Nazereth Hall. Miss Holton's father first studied law, and then changed his mind and went into the ministry, but kept his law books; and under him his three children studied and have procured license to practice in the courts of the State.—In fact, he has almost entirely educated his children, as they have gone to school very little elsewhere; and their standing on their examination proves that his teaching was worth something. I was present at the closing exercises of a school sometime ago, and in the wind-up the Principal remarked, if they would give him good material he would turn out first-class jobs. So I guess Rev. Mr. Holton must have had pretty fair material in his children, as they seem to be getting on well thus far.

One of our townsmen, Mr. Ventriss, a plasterer, fell with a scaffold last week and dislocated his foot at the ankle. It will probably keep him confined for some time; an unsound piece of timber was at the bottom of it. Mr. Gentry is beginning to put up a steam saw mill near the depot. Mr. Leak is also putting up some houses in that direction; and Mr. J. W. Sapp's new store house at the "Old Cross Corner," is verging towards completion, and when done will add to the looks of things considerably. I am told he had it put up by the job, and the carpenters made about 60 cents a day and boarded themselves. Now is the time to come to Kernersville and buy lots, and you can have buildings put up cheap.

A good many of our people are gone just now. Mr. Theodore Kerner, McKaughn and Matthews are in the South, trading; Julius Harmon, Joseph Kerner and —— Marshall, are seven miles above Danbury working on a mill; Mr. Gaston Kerner is in Stokes putting up a house, and Mr. Julius Kerner is up there too, painting. Mrs. and Miss Right's school is getting on well, having about 42 scholars; and the children are progressing finely and expect to close up with an entertainment about the middle of March.

For the PRESS.

Our County Poor.

One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Few of us have either time or opportunity to inquire carefully into the circumstances of those by whom we are surrounded. The cries for help that reach our ears, by no means always come from those who most deserve our sympathy and ald. Much of the suffering and misery in this world is silently borne, and some of the greatest evils and abuses exist and flourish without attracting our attention.

Amongst others, bearing upon the above remarks, the following facts were elicited by a recent visit to the "Poor House" of Forsyth County. The regular number of its inmates, throughout the past year, has been twenty-seven.—Of these three are insane, and occupy a separate building. The remainder are distributed in four rooms, in the following order: Three white women and two children, with their effects, completely fill a room in the brick house. Its interior dimensions are 15x11x8 ft., giving to each occupant 265 cubic feet of air.—In an adjoining room of the same size, there are four to five white women. The room for white men is a log cabin 12x14x8 ft., inside, in which six men live and sleep; 224 cubic ft. of air is the share of each. Fortunately for its occupants, the sides of this cabin are full of cracks, through which fresh air can enter freely.

In the "nigger kitchen" as it is called, the state of affairs is even worse.—In this "black hole" no separation of sexes is even attempted. Its inside measures 14x19x7 ft., and it has been regularly occupied by men, women and children to the number of from nine to twelve, when, by the latter number, each one would have 155 1-6 cubic feet of air!

When it is called to mind that the proper allowance of air for each occupant of a sleeping apartment should be at least 800 cubic feet, the condition of these rooms, and their influence upon the health of their inmates, may perhaps be faintly imagined.

The insane have been for years confined in little cabins, without fire. Recently a larger building, containing four cells, has been erected. Fire is now provided, but the building admits too little light (having only one window); and has no arrangement for healthy ventilation. The present inmates, two men and one woman, are exceedingly filthy in their habits; and the odor pervading the house, (owing to deficient ventilation, and the lack of enforced cleanliness, or in lieu of this, the use of even the cheapest deodorizing agents,) is simply sickening.

Within almost hearing distance of more than half a dozen church bells, to these twenty-seven miserable creatures, the gospel has been preached but four times during the past year, and this not at stated intervals. Of systematic religious instruction, there has been none. A number have died after lingering illness. Not one of these has had the consolations of religion during his or her sickness, while after death, their bodies have, without ceremony of any kind, been simply put under the ground.

In our description, we have mentioned no arrangement for sickness. In the brick house, one room is kept vacant for such an emergency among the whites; and into this room, severe cases of both sexes, must be put together. The only accommodation for the negroes, sick and well, is afforded by the "nigger kitchen." A few days since, the writer saw a woman in the last stages of consumption, lying side by side with a man sick with pleurecy, and so they had been lying for weeks! Into this den, the *free* light of Heaven is admitted only through cracks in the floor, whenever the door is shut!

Regular medical attendance can not be afforded at so great a distance from any physician, while all the necessary conditions of the sick-room are entirely wanting. Under such circumstances, is it hard to believe, that even slight diseases are attended with frightful mortality? Many who are brought from different parts of the county, might with proper care and attention, recover, and become again useful and taxable citizens. As it is, most of them either die outright from want and neglect, or lapse into a state of helpless invalidism, to remain at the expense of the country.

Are the above facts consistent with the reader's idea of christian civilization? Some one may ask the very pertinent question, "Isn't it somebody's business to correct such a sadly shameful state of affairs?"

For reply, the inquirer is respectfully commended to a perusal of the parable of the good Samaritan. A convincing sense of the personal application of the precept therein contained, is the writer's only excuse for this communication.—While he desires to enlist the active sympathies of his humane fellow citizens, in behalf of the unhappy inmates of our alms-house in general, he would particularly invite attention to the pitiful condition of the sick amongst them. Were they closer to our two towns, he feels assured that the skill of our medical men would be gladly exerted in their behalf, without fee, while our ladies would see that nothing needful for their comfort was lacking. He herein pledges himself to a hearty co-operation in any practicable scheme, which may be suggested by some one of our many christian and philanthropic citizens.

Further facts, relative to the condition of the pauper sick both in and out of the alms-house, will appear in a future communication.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Serve Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent.—Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

Something New!

In order to introduce our *Big Seed Spring Wheat, The Wheat of Taos*, in your locality—single grains measuring ½ *inch in length*—I propose to send a *sample* of the wheat *free of charge*, to every subscriber to this paper who will state the name of the newspaper and send a 3 cent stamp to pay postage.

Agents wanted in every county to sell this new wheat.

Address, L. L. OSMENT.
Cleveland, Tenn.

FREE TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

In order to introduce the Diamond Spring Wheat in this section, I will send a small package of sample grains, with special terms to agents, and my Seed Catalogue for 1878, free of charge to every reader of this paper on receipt of a three cent stamp to pay postage. The Diamond Wheat is the largest in the world. It grows and matures in any climate in the United States. The grain averages nearly one-half inch in length. One grain produces from 25 to 35 stalks, with heads averaging from 7 to 9 inches, and each head containing about 40 grains. Address

W. S. TIPTON, Seedsman,
3-3t Cleveland, Tennessee.

The Baden White Flour Corn.

This Corn grows on stalks averaging from 8 to 10 feet in height—the body of the stalk being a little heavier than the medium. The average length is nine inches; the grains plump and of common size; perfectly white and flinty. It is hardy—not requiring as much work as most of qualities. The root grows straight down in the ground, and consequently drought effects it very little. The yield is double that of any other variety ever raised in America. It will produce on medium good corn land one hundred bushels per acre.

This Corn is from two to three weeks earlier than any other variety, and grows from 4 to 14 large size ears on every stalk. The average number of good size ears is six. A fine quality of Flour can be made from it. When ground it produces a flour analagous both in appearance and taste to flour made from the best white wheat. Agents are wanted in every County to canvass and take orders for this corn. A sample stalk with from five to 8 large sized ears on it will be furnished every agent. A sample package containing about 1,000 grains with special terms to agents for it and other seeds, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.00. Order before the season is too far advanced. Address

W. S. TIPTON, Seedsman,
No 3-3t Cleaveland, Tennessee.

TRUSSES!

The Jones' Ventilated Trusses and Supporters

are the Easiest, Safest and Best in the world. Now on exhibition and for sale only by

DR. V. O. THOMPSON.
Winston, N. C., Jan. 31, 1878.—5-6m.

PAY UP!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late firm of R. A. WOMMACK & CO. will please call at the office of FOGLE BROS., and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

Is the most genial balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases.

It is composed of herbal products, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter; causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

What others say about Tutt's Expectorant.

Had Asthma Thirty Years.

BALTIMORE, *February* 3, 1875.

"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."

W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

A Child's Idea of Merit.

NEW ORLEANS, *November* 11, 1876.

"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house. My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molasses candy.'" NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St.

"Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

A Doctor's Advice.

"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."

J. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S PILLS.

"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT."

"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."

REV. I. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

"Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.

"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for biliary disorders ever made."

I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.

"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequaled for costiveness and billousness."

F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.

"I have used Tutt's Medicine with great benefit."

W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We sell fifty boxes Tutt's Pills to five of all others."—SAYRE & CO., Cartersville, Ga.

"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."

W. H. BARRON, 96 Summer St., Boston.

"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills."

JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

AND A THOUSAND MORE.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

INDORSED.

HIGH TESTIMONY.

FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.

"A GREAT INVENTION

has been made by Dr. TUTT, of New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old bachelors may now rejoice."

Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all druggists.

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IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

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THE ASSORTMENT IS

Beautiful, Useful and Cheap.

For the LADIES
we have
FINE BOOKS,
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NEW FLORAL AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
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GENERAL STATIONERY.

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will find
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will find
TOY BOOKS in endless variety,
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We have spared no trouble to present to our customers a variety of the

Very Best of Goods

attainable, and invite a careful inspection before making their purchases elsewhere.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

A NO. 5 WASHINGTON HAND PRESS,

Inquire at this OFFICE.

EDM. BLUM, I. A. BLUM

Edmund Blum & Co.

COPPERSMITHS and MANUFACTURERS of TINWARE.

Also TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING done.

We do all kinds of SHEET IRON work.

REPAIRING of any kind in our line of business, executed promptly.

We pay the highest prices for all kinds of OLD COPPER and PEWTER.

Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same.

GERMANTON STREET, 15 minutes walk from the court-house, Winston, N. C.

Jan 3, 1878 6m

THE PIONEER HOUSE.

Established in 1846.

FIRST INVENTED! LATEST IMPROVED!

THE VEEDHAM ORGAN!

"SILVER TONGUE."

I WISH TO INFORM ALL PERSONS that I am offering great inducements in these beautiful, durable and FIRST-CLASS ORGANS.

Special Prices To Churches, Lodges, &c.

For the satisfaction of all, I make the following references to parties to whom I have sold:

J. M. Tesh,	Reidsville,	Rockingham Co.,	N. C
H. S. Suttlemyre,	Hickory,	Catawba "	"
S. H. Smith,	Druggist,	Winston, Forsyth	"
Dr. C. J. Watkins,	"	"	"
S. H. Miller,	"	"	"
Frank M. Messer,	Salem,	"	"
Theophilus Kimble,	"	"	"
Baptist Church,	Mocksville,	Davie	"
R. Q. A. Teague,	Farmington,	"	"
Samuel Jones, Esq.,	Clemmonsville,		
Thos. D. Cooper,	"		"
W. C. Strupe,	"		"
Presbyterian Church,	High Point,		"
Elsie G. Charles,	Abbott's Creek,		"
J. W. Griffith,	Salem,		"
N. W. Beeson,	Abbott's Creek,		"
P. N. Raper,	"		"
R. A. Poindexter,	Mt. Airy,	Yadkin	"
Samuel Walls,	Abbott's Creek.		
B. F. Eaton,	Farmington,		

The above names will suffice to satisfy all surely. Beyond all doubt, I am selling the best organmade, and by far the cheapest of any first-class organ.

By referring to the *American Cyclopaedia*, Vol. 11 and 14, *Zell's Encyclopaedea*, Vol. 2, *Johnson's Cyclopaedia*, Vol. 3 and to *Amenca's Progress*, we find all the valuable inventions in the Reed Organ ascribed to Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, (who formelry with Mr. Needham, formed the firm of Carhart & Needham) and Mr. E. P. Needham.

The "Silver Tongue" Organ is manufactured on the principles that justice demands that value should be given for money, and conceived in the belief that *Music is an art that cannot be rightly cultivated with an imperfect instrument.*

When the purchaser has taken the "Silver Tongue" to his home, he will not only be charmed by its sweet and perfect music and presence, but all his life can feel the pleasures and pride of those who are conscious they possess the BEST.

Orders solicited. Satisfactory terms to parties sending references in 60 or 90 days. Usual deduction for cash.

Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application.

Parties desiring to act as agents in any portion of the State will please address me at once.

Very Truly,
W. O. RAPER,
General State Agent,
Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.
Oct. 18, 1877.-1y.

Last Call!

THE LAW requires me to make two rounds for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due. In accordance with this law I made these rounds, and at the urgent appeals of many of the tax-payers, I indulged them, and will again, for the accommodation of delinquents, make another round to meet them and get the unpaid Taxes, and I do hope that all those who are behind on the Tax books will make arrangements to settle up, as it will be impossible for me to grant further indulgence, as the law makes it imperative on me to collect the Tax, and I hope that I will not be forced to make collections by the sale of property.

I will meet delinquents at the following times and places:

H. L. Reed's,	Thursday,	" 24th,	"
Bethania,	Friday,	" 25th,	"
Bitting's Store,	Saturday,	" 26th,	"
Crews' Sch'l House,	Monday,	" 28th,	"
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 29th,	"
John Roberson's,	Wednesday,	" 30th,	"
Kernersville,	Thursday,	" 31st,	"
Crim's ✕ Roads,	Friday,	Feb. 1st,	"
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	" 2d,	"
Winston,	Monday,	" 4th,	"
Bitner's Hotel,	Salem, Tuesday,	" 5th,	"
Old Town,	Wednesday,	" 6th,	"

Jan. 10, 1878. JNO. G. HILL, Sheriff.

KID GLOVES,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS AND CHOICE COLORS.

Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves 75 cents
" 3 " " $1 00
Gents 2 " " Lined " 2 00
The Alexander Kid Glove, Ladie's sizes, in 1 and 2 Buttons, *at Cost.*

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 5, 1877.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, has filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c.

which I offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT

Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

The under-signed has removed his Smith-shop to H. H. Minung's Carriage Factory, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITH WORK.

He keeps on hand all kinds of **Steel Plows.**

Prics to suit the times.

A. E. GIERSH.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1878.—pd. 2m. no. 3

POETRY.

COMMUNICATED.

The Dream on the Hillside.

Down on an old hillside
  Where violet's were peeping,
And the wild rose bloomed in queenly
  pride,
  A fair young child lay sleeping.

One hand was raised above her head
  The other laid gently on her breast,
And nothing save the rabbit's trend
  To break the soundness of her rest.

Old zephyr sighed among the trees,
  And tossed the curls upon her brow,
The song of the bulbul floated on the
  breeze,
  And the squirrels leaped from bough
  to bough.

Yet she lay there, calm, peaceful and still,
  Beautiful as the daisy that grew by
  her side,
Sweet as the violet that bloomed by the
  rill,
  Pure as the snowdrop on the hillside.

The light winds played with her curls at
  will,
  And the butterfly flitted here and there
Over the garlands that she had wreathed
  And placed on her brow so fair.

Unconscious of all earth's pleasures and
  pains,
  Of the flowers and thorns she had
  gathered,
She slept, and o'er the bright plains,
  Of dreamland she wandered.

She dreamed that an angel stole her away,
  And carried her on it's wings so bright,
And told her she should forever stay
  In the blessed city of light.

It carried her on to the side of a river,
  Of a river so rippling and bright,
And many fair angels were kneeling be-
  side her,
  They told her she should sail on that
  river to-night.

They told her that just beyond it stood
  The blessed city of light,
Where dwelt all the pure and good,
  And where there was no darkness and
  night.

The light skiff pushed from the pebbly
  strand,
  And floated out on the silver tide,
On the right and on the left and on either
  hand,
  An angel stood by her side.

They dipped her form in the laughing
  waves,—
  That form so young and fair,
And told her she should by Jesus stand,
  And a crown of glory wear.

They robed her in the purest white,
  And stroked her golden hair,
And told her of all the angels bright,
  She was as pure as any there.

They attached to her shoulders a pair of
  wings,
  And placed a harp within her hands,
And told her she should not dwell with
  earthly things,
  But dwell with Jesus in that beautiful
  land.

The boat had touched the silver strand,
  The angels began to sing
  "They dropped their oars in the ripply
  sand,
  And bore her on their wings.

And as they came near the city so fair,
  They whispered, "Dear little one, see!
Jesus your king and Saviour is there,
  Opening wide the gate for thee."

And as they drew nearer and nearer,
  The angels glided out, and with a kiss,
Each greeted her and did shout,
  "We love you, we love you, come
  join in our bliss."

They placed on her head a crown,
  And tuned her harp to sing,
"Come with us and bow down,
  And worship our Heavenly King."

And here, much to her regret, the dream
  ended.
  Of angels so bright and fair,
For poor little thing, to her it did seem,
  Indeed, as if she was there.

And ah! what sadness filled those eyes,
  When she awoke and looked around,
And saw she was not above the skies,
  But still on earthly groound.

Time has changed, that child's a maid,
  But still her memory loves to glide,
Back to the dream she had under the
  shade
Of the trees on the old hillside.

MATTIE M. E. JOHNSON,
East Bend, N. C.

HUMOROUS.

A LOGICAL PUZZLE.—A law student, just ready to graduate, agreed to give his instructor the proceeds of his first successful case.

The young lawyer evaded the promise by refusing to plead a case.

The old lawyer sued the young lawyer for a breach of contract, and each one managed his own case in court.—Said the old lawyer to the Judge: "If you allow my claim to be a good one, then the money becomes mine by your decision. If you refuse my claim then my young friend has won his first successful case, and the money becomes mine by previous agreement. I am, therefore, sure of the money in either event."

The young man said to the Judge:—"If you sustain my defense, then you decide that I need pay nothing. If, on the other hand, your ruling is against me, then I have not won my first successful case, and, therefore, have no debt to pay. I am, therefore, secure against payment, however this suit may be decided."

There is a fallacy here; the puzzle is to find out *where* it is.

"We have got to practice the most rigid economy at such a time as this," remarked a man the other day to a crowd on the sidewalk. "I have stopped all the papers for which I formerly subscribed, and don't buy candy, toys and such trumpery for the children; times are hard. Come in boys and take a drink."

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Raleigh News.]

Distribution of Seeds.

CIRCULAR FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We publish below an important circular from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in compliance with the following request:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1878.
Editors of the News:

DEAR SIRS:—For the information of our people, and in answer to many applications already received for seeds, we beg that you will publish the enclosed circular and request the papers in the State to copy it. It will be seen from this circular that no seed will be distributed by the Department except such as are new and valuable, and those only through Agricultural organizations or such individuals as may desire to enter upon a series of experiments and who may seem to afford the best security for a thorough trial of seeds in different climates sand soils.

Yours Respectfully,
A. M. SCALES,
JOS. J. DAVIS,
ROB'T. B. VANCE,
A. M. WADDELL,
W. M. ROBBINS,
JESSE J. YEATES.

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
July 30, 1877.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States embrace all the provisions of law in relation to the distribution of seeds by this Department:

Sec. 520.—There shall be at the seat of Government a Department of Agriculture, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

Sec. 526.—The Commissioner of Agriculture shall procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office, by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; he shall collect new and valuable seeds and plants; shall test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; shall propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and shall distribute them among agriculturists.

Sec. 527.—The purchase and distribution of seeds by the Department of Agriculture shall be confined to such seeds as are rare and uncommon to the country, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another; and the purchase or propagation and distribution of trees, plants, shrubs, vines and cuttings shall be confined to such as are adapted to general cultivation, and to promote the general interests of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

The Commissioner finds no authority in these provisions of law for the distribution of any other garden and field seeds than those which are "new and valuable." It is obvious that the decision as to what is new and valuable must depend mainly upon considerations of soil and climate. What may be well known and comparatively worthless in one section of the country may be new and valuable in another; what is absolutely new and untried will, of course, require the test of experience to prove its value and ascertain its adaptability to any given section. It is plain, also, that the law does not contemplate the purchase and dissemination of such seeds as may readily be procured at the many seed establishments of the country.

It will be the aim of the Department, in this view of its duties, to distribute as widely as possible such new and valuable and improved varieties of seeds as may be adapted to general cultivation, or to different sections of the country, so as to meet the various demands of our widespread population, and conduce to the interests of agriculture throughout the country. This distribution will be made through agricultural organizations and such individuals as may desire to enter upon a series of experiments and who may seem to afford the best security for thorough, careful and exhaustive trials of seeds in different parts of the country and under varied circumstances of soil and climate. As the desired results of such a distribution can only be attained by repeated and careful experiments, the Department will expect, as a condition of distribution, such a trial as will afford a satisfactory test. Blanks for making these returns will be sent with the seed, and when returned, carefully filled up, will entitle the person favored by the Department to future consideration.

WM. G. LEDUC.
Commissioner of Agriculture.

CONTENTS OF A BUSHEL.—A standard bushel is a measure 8 inches deep and 18½ inches inside diameter, containing 2,150 cubic inches. From these figures the farmer may calculate the contents of his granaries, and divide them into different quantities by horizontal marks, so that he may know very nearly at any time how much grain there is on hand, by observing the number on these marks.

100,000 COPIES OF ST. NICHOLAS FOR THE

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Only 25 Cents a Copy.

Some idea of the attraction offered in the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER of ST. NICHOLAS, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW and WILLAM CULLEN BRYANT; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the Late THEODORE WINTHROP; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland;" a new fairy story, "Sweet Marjoram Day," by FRANK R. STOCKTON. "The Peterkins Charades," by LUCRETIA P. HALE; a poetic riddle by DR. J. G. HOLLAND, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in olden times and nowadays, by GAIL HAMILTON.

Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss ALCOTT, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas Number contains also the opening of a new Serial Story for Boys, a tale of tropical life, entitled "Tower-Mountain," by GUSTAVUS FEANKENSTEIN, admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; "A Portrait of Miss Alcott," with a sketch of her life; several poems by Two Little American Girls; a Play, and a Christmas Carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The New Cover is by the English Artist, WALTER CRANE,—the famous designer of The Baby's Opera.

St. Nicholas for 1878.

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for Girls, and the three serials for Boys, to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short story by the author of "The Schonbergcotta Family; and an article, "Around the World in a Yacht, Boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a Daughter of the Famous Peter Parley, and a Letter to Young Americans by GEORGE MAGDONALD,

The "HOW" SERIES of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell HOW to bind your own books; HOW they mine coal; HOW to enjoy yourselves at home; HOW to be an agreeable guest; HOW to entertain company; HOW to be a carpenter; HOW to make an ice-boat; HOW to build a house; HOW India rubber is gathered; HOW matches are made; HOW money is made; HOW mackeral are caught; HOW they laid the Atlantic cabel; HOW they mine in California; HOW they work in the tea-country; HOW to be a parlor magician; etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of Foreign Life.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE,

such as Old Nicolia, (a Russian story,) A Day among the Welsh Castles; Easter in Germany; The Indians of the Amazon; How Kitty was Lost in a Russian Bazaar; Master Montezuma, (a Mexican story); Hansa, the Lapp Maiden, and many others.

"Jack-in-the-Pulpit; Young Contributors' Department; Letter-Box; Riddle-Box, and For Very Little Folks, will be continued.

The four bound volumes of ST. NICHOLAS already published are the most wonderful, beautiful and attractive Christmas Presents for Young People. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2, $3.00 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4.00 each.

Subscription Price, $3.00 a Year, postage paid. Single copies, 25 cents each.

Sold by all Book-Sellers & News-Dealers.
SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR 1877-'78.

Without recalling the excellence of the past, the publishers of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY announce the following papers:

The Picturesque Side of American Farm Life.—This subject will be treated in a series of separate papers engaged from writers who stand in the front rank among Americans, both in qualities of style and in keen insight of nature. Mr. R. E. Robinson, author of a delightful paper on "Fox-Hunting in New England" in the January number, will represent the same section in this series. John Burroughs, whose papers on similar topics have been a highly prized and popular feature of SCRIBNER will write of Farm Life in New York. Maurice Thompson, the poet-naturalist, will describe the characteristics of Western farming, of which but little has been written. It is expected that the illustration of this series will be of a refined and typical character, commensurate with the subject-matter. It is thought that no paper or series of papers yet issued in SCRIBNER will so fully realize the constant desire of the magazine to keep out of the ruts, and, both in text and illustrations, to obtain quality rather than quantity, and to print fresh, strong and delicate work from original sources.

Roxy.—by Edward Eggleston (author of The Hoosier Schoolmaster, &c.) This new novel will doubtless be the most important American serial of the year. The first number was published in November. Those who have read it in manuscript declare Roxy to be much the most striking and remarkable story this author has ever written. It is illustrated by one of the ablest of the younger American painters—Mr. Walter Shiriaw, President of The American Art Association.

American Sports.—Some of the most novel and entertaining of these papers are yet to appear, the scenes of which will be in the West, the Middle States, the South, New England and Canada.

Out-of-Door Papers.—by John Burroughs, author of Wake Robin, &c., will contain not only articles on Birds, but on Tramping, Camping Out, and kindred topics. Mr. Burrough's papers will begin in the January number, the first being entitled Birds and Birds, and illustated by Fidelia Bridges.

Architecture of Birds.—Dr. Thomas M. Brewer will contribute four exquisitely illustrated articles on birds'-nests, which every lover of nature will delight in. Dr. Brewer has probably the finest collection of birds in the world to draw upon for the illustration of these papers.

The Saddle-Horse.—Col. Georgé E. Waring, whose excellent work of various sorts our readers are familiar, contributes two illustrated articles on the horse. He treats specially of saddle-horses and their use for pleasure and for sport, including road-riding, fox-hunting and racing. The nature of the English thoroughbred and that of his Eastern progenitor (the Arabian) are fully considered in relation to these uses.

Saxe Holm.—New stories by this popular writer will be given in early numbers of SCRIBNER, beginning with Joe Hale's Red Stockings, to appear in January. This novelette chronicles an episode of the late war for the Union.

His Inheritance.—By Aldeline Trafton, so well begun in the Midsummer Holiday, will be continued nearly through the year. It will be found to be of increasing interest to the very end.

A Knight of Fortune.—Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's new novel—will be begun in SCRIBNER at the conclusion of His Inheritance. It will reveal a phase of American society undreamed of by most of our readers, and will be certain to increase the reputation of the writer as a master of English and of his art.

The Ediorial Departments will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. Besides the special articles above enumerated, the magazine will contain Poems, Sketches, Essays, Reviews, and shorter Stories of the highest character. A large practical reduction in price is made by an increase in the number of pages.

The Illustrations of the Magazine, in variety and excellence of design and in typographical execution, will continue to be in advance of those of any other popular magazine at home or abroad.

Subscription price $4.00 a year, payable in advance to us or to any book-seller.

No club rates or other discounts to subscribers. The Magazine is worth all it costs, and its circulation is increas in a constant and steady ratio from year to year.

SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, N. Y.

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JUST PUBLISHED THE

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ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Call and get a copy early.

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CASH—INVARABLY IN ADVANCE
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Arrive Goldsboro.	8 45 p. m.	12 00 m.
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1827.

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